



every thing belongs prosperity to our enterprise.

To our friends at a distance we will come! We have no work in this country, without having effect our country! you will be doing your God and your country service, in aiding us to rid earth of a most Heaven hating wretch.

**G. C. COOK, Jr.—D. W. Matthews,** who was sent last Sunday to St. Louis, has just returned, by the Die Vernon. He has succeeded in procuring canon; and has brought up a good supply of ammunition.

**Mr. Sympon and Mr. Thompson,** have just returned from their trip to Missouri, and report all right, and ready.

A gentleman who conversed with Governor Ford last week, reports, that his excellency said, that he would do all he could in case Joe again defied the laws to bring him to justice. This was before the news of our present difficulties reached him.

We expects six pounder to-morrow night from Quincy.

8 o'clock, p. m.—We have just learned that Joe has ordered all his followers into Nauvoo. The settlers around are with all despatch obeying the order.

At Lima a company was formed to-day and reported themselves in readiness for orders.

E. A. Thompson, Esq., who saw Governor Ford last week states that an order has been granted by His Excellency, to try Joe Smith by Court Martial, for usurpation like conduct.

**"Preparations for an appeal to arms?"** Internal war! Mobbing and bloodshed; and for what? any outrage upon the community, committed with impunity! Not so verily no! But two Laws, two Fosters, and two Higbees, with a few other discontented spirits, wish to wreak vengeance on a whole community because forsooth that community will not be still and let them destroy them and their rights. Now really if the baser sort of men rush out in war, and murder men, women, and children, for the supposed wrongs of others, they must be *thoroughly* *blooded*.

Where is common sense? Where is humanity, and *sobriety*? Is the efficient arm of the government to be shielded from such a tornado of internal wrath and persecutions? We will see what the Governor of the State, and the President of the United States will say and do in such an important, debasing, and power-decaying case of *treason*. If there

tions of government, now, is the time to exercise it, in favor of law and liberty.

**A QUESTION!**  
Who are the leaders of this mobocracy and the instigators of this execration? Is it unnecessary for us to say anything about them; among those are Dr. Foster, Francis Higbee, Chauncey Higbee, and Charles Foster. Dr. Foster and the Higbees as debauchees and gamblers, we believe have not a parallel in this city; they have long been a stock in the nostris of this community; and so far from their being considered honorable, they have been looked upon as common disturbers of the peace, and a pest to society; this the records of our city, bear ample testimony of, and of the parties themselves feel sufficiently convinced. Francis Higbee, while using reason with Sidney Rigdon, Esq., (one of his old friends,) as to the impracticability of his present mode of procedure, said, "I have no character to lose." And it is this reckless band, without character, without influence, and despised where they are known, that our characters, our property, and our lives are assailed;

But against William, and Wilson Law, honorable men! They have been looked upon as such, and generally treated as such, until within the last few months. We have been among the number of their friends, and when disclosure after disclosure of a suspicious character was being made, we tampered them under our feet, as unworthy of notice and could not believe that they would do any thing base, or dishonorable; until a full development of circumstances, and a regular chain of evidence delivered under oath, forced us reluctantly to give up the contrary. We had known that they were our friends, the friends of Joseph Smith, and the friends of the people, for they had been with their lip and always in the front rank of Friends.

But against Francis, and Charles Foster, and the Higbees, and what would be done with them, when fully developed, and what would be done with them, for they had been with their lip and always in the front rank of Friends.

It is the duty of every man, to do his duty, and what he does, he must be answerable for, and what he does, he must be answerable for.

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crimes, of one or two individuals? Are the lives of fifteen or twenty thousand men, women, and children, to be sacrificed indiscriminately, to glut the blood-thirsty appetite of this modern Moloch, this monster, mock man, who with the rankless hypocrisy declared, not much longer than two months ago, under oath, publicly before the city Council, "that he had never known any thing personally against Joseph Smith, that he was always his friend; that he was now his friend, and that if Joseph Smith was not hurt, until he hurt him, would live his old age as old as Methuselah." This we heard with open ears, when we saw that the young cowards, who placed us, saw that no confidence had been placed, we saw that we had been feeding a viper and cherishing an adder in the path. We certainly were very much disappointed, when we saw him unite with the Fosters, Higbees, and Jackson; we wondered that he could condescend to associate with such a gang; believing the old adage, "birds of a feather will flock together;" we thought he was descending very low, but not until some recent developments did the full truth rest upon our minds, that this people had long been cherishing one of the various accouments and hypotheses of that ever notorious fool of God, that man is an honorable man who meets us in the highway, and robs you of your purse, in comparison to the wretch who embezzles you with a kiss and plunders a dagger to your heart. And how ever reluctantly we are obliged to believe, that William Law has long been the secret enemy of Joseph Smith, and of these people, and that whilst he has been one of Joseph Smith's counsellors and professed the most sacred friendship, that he has been secretly plotting with a gang of scoundrels, to take away his life. Well may the inspired penman say, "cautious is he that putteth his trust in man or maketh flesh his arm."

During the time that O. P. Rockwell was confined in jail for the alleged robbery of Ex. Governor Boggs, and at the time that a demand had been made by the executive of the State of Mo. upon the executive of this State, for the body of Gen. Joseph Smith, letters were seen by Mrs. Rockwell, (who was on a visit to her husband,) and conversations heard by her, to this effect, "that a plot was concocted to kidnap Joseph Smith and one of Joseph Smith's nearest friends would lead them to him. Other developments of a similar kind were made, but no particular person identified. As there was some little misunderstanding between Sidney Rigdon, Esq., & Gen. Smith at the time, suspicion attached itself very strongly to him, Mr. Rigdon however cleared himself satisfactorily of the charge, and it was known to all certifying who it was that was engaged in this diabolical plot. The following statement, shows clearly who the BRUTUS' were:

Daniel Clegg, sworn, said that about 10 o'clock at night, a boat came up the river with about a dozen men. Wm. Law came to the gate with them, witness on guard, stopped them, called Joseph Smith, and told them, "you are here to see me," and said, "Bro. Law, you know better than to come here at this hour of the night, and Law replied—next morning Law sent a full apology, and was witness to the scene which took place, between himself and the letter betrayed a conspiracy on the face of it.

A gentian present at the city Council, when these disclosures were made, being in possession of facts relative to Wm. Law, but being as incredulous as ourselves relative to the dishonesty of Wm. Law, until he heard those disclosures has made the following affidavit.

State of Illinois, June 18, 1844.  
City of Nauvoo. Personally appeared Truman G. Gillett before me, the City of Nauvoo, Richards, Recorder of the City of Nauvoo.

And after being duly sworn deposes and saith, that on or about the first day of June 1842, while passing up the Ohio river on Steamboat, Massachusetts, dependent overboard two men, one a resident of Missouri, and the other of Ohio, as reported, conversing together concerning incidents on the Upper Mississippi; when one said to the other, "if Law could have succeeded in getting an introduction for us to Joe Smith, him alone, we would have gagged him, or nuked him, and all hell could not have rescued him from our hands." The next morning deponent got into conversation with the man before mentioned from Missouri, who stated that he had been in the city of Nauvoo, and forward on or about the 10th day of June 1844, by forcibly entering a brick building, in said city, as a printing office, and with force of arms a printing press, types and paper, thencefrom by force, and with force of arms a printing press, types and paper, together with other property belonging to Wm. Law, Wilson Law, Robert D. Foster, Charles A. Foster, P. M. Higbee, Chauncy L. Higbee and Charles Foss, and breaking in pieces and baring the same to the street.

G. P. Stiles Esq. appeared as counsel for the defense and Edward Bonney Esq. for the prosecution.

W. G. Ware sworn, and he was present when the city council passed an order for the destruction of the press, and when he came to the council and heard the Mormon, from the Mayor's order of the Mayor, did not know how they got into the building the press was taken out and destroyed.

Defendant's council objected to witness who voted for the passage of the bill in the council, and said there could be no action.

Colonel Bonney read from the state page 17, and said more might be done to the statement of the man from Missouri.

Witness said he was a man who was

an honest man, and was led to do his duty, in helping to run the Mormon, from the Mayor's order of the Mayor, did not know how they got into the building the press was taken out and destroyed.

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mentioned above, until we get to the recent developments in the city Council.

TRUMAN GILLET, Esq.—  
Sword and scabbard at his time and place above written before me.

WILLARD RICHARDS,  
Recorder, C. N. [L.]

What are we to conclude from the above? Add to these the following testimony delivered before the city council:

"Theodore Turley, a mechanic, who being sworn, said that the Laws (Wm. and Wilson) had brought *bones* to him to fix."

Couple this with the following oath:

"Lorenzo Wasson, sworn, said J. H. Jackson, told witness, that the bugs making was going on in the city—but it was too damned small business. Wanted witness to help him to procure money, for the General (Smith) was afraid to go into town with \$500 he could get an engagement with the officers; Marshall Green gave orders to open the door. Markham carried out the press and type, recollected Dunham; could not identify any others, no contention between the Marshal and Higbee; Marshal said Chas. A. Foster to give the key which he refused to give; heard no threats concerning the destruction of the press at any time."

O. P. Moesser sworn—said many persons gathered around the printing office, went over back, and over again, could not see any one, heard no loud ringing of bells.

P. T. Root sworn—was at work in the printing office last Monday night; Higbee came in and said the council was about to destroy the press and took some papers from the desk; Marshal Green came with a company and demanded the key. Foster and Higbee forbade him; door was opened by Lytle, as witness thought; the press and fixtures were destroyed; some paper and a desk belonging to Dr. Foster containing several thousand dollars and other property.

Cross examined—Did not know the amount of warranty papers, presumed they were destroyed; did not know whether they were destroyed, was from the office long enough to have them taken out. Said Green, him, Higbee, Foster, and the marshal ordered it back.

E. Wingott, recalled—stood close by the door, could see all that was done, did not believe a desk could be brought out and he did not see it.

Dr. Wakefield recalled—Joseph Smith and Hyrum were not on the Hill at that evening.

Joseph W. Coolidge was discharged, by the court and sword; Charles Foster asked Francis Higbee for the key to the office, Higbee handed it; Foster said he wanted to get a desk, and the marshal ordered it back.

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Dr. Wakefield recalled—Joseph Smith and Hyrum were not on the Hill at that evening.

Gen. Joseph Smith, and Hyrum, and the members of the family, the wife, and the children, were gathered around the printing office, and the press and fixtures were removed, and the door was closed.

The councilors submitted the case without plea, and the court discharged the prisoners.

Court decided that might be an action for damages, either before or after the destruction of the press.

Watson knew none who voted for the order in the city council, heard Gen. Dunham give orders for the destruction of the press; Dunham, Bedford and Richards took an active part in the destruction of the press. Did not know all the persons.

Cross examined—City Council consigned the press a nuisance and ordered it to be abated, was present at the execution of the Mayor's orders; no executionary force was used peacefully; saw no disorder, heard no language, by the persons calculated to disturb the peace.

H. O. Norton sworn—was in the printing office; Marshal Green gave orders to open the door. Markham carried out the press and type, recollected Dunham; could not identify any others, no contention between the Marshal and Higbee; Marshal said Chas. A. Foster to give the key which he refused to give; heard no threats concerning the destruction of the press at any time.

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return that the press and type were destroyed, published in the "Nauvoo Journal" June 10.

Court queried about the destruction of the desk.

Dr. Wakefield was again called up; heard Marshal told the officers and men to hurt no property except the press and fixtures; heard the court and the councilors, and the Mayor told his order had been obeyed, and the officers and men had obeyed.

E. Wingott called again; heard Mr. Foster said Higbee, and he was given the key to Mr. Higbee; there was nothing destroyed, but what pertained to the press.

Addison Everett [of New York] sworn—saw the press and type taken out and burned—saw no other property burned; court might have been taken away before it should have seen it if it had been so no desk burned, does not believe no desk burned.

José S. Miles sworn—Foster said his docket was not burned. Witness was that Dr. Foster said he had taken orders from the court of the dockets.

W. G. Ware called again; saw Charles Foster come from the office, and afterwards saw him in his office, and heard him speak of his health, which, he regretted, his been for a long time poor. We cannot doubt, that his rich energies, gathering in the course of his writings, will bring him the glowing alchemy of his mind, and reproduce in some grand and brilliant form?

THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

Every man has a right to his person, with certain rights, free from restraint, but, I think, to live, to labor, to trade, to defend, and to govern himself, and the government of his family, and the government of his country, and the government of his state, and the government of the United States, and the government of the world, and the government of the universe.

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with ships, navigate the lakes and rivers for conveniences and gain the lesser streams for military establish fortifications, meeting houses, convents, printing presses, &c., &c.; and it is well, unless they infringe upon others' rights, or the peace, or injure the reputation or happiness of community, or distract the general peace of society. In which case, says Judge Kent, "The government may, by general regulation, interdict such uses of property as would create nuisances, and become dangerous to the lives, or health, or peace, or comfort of citizens." [See page 276, Con.]

Nuisances are of various kinds; and any thing that destroys life, injures health, or reputation, or the enjoyment of property, must be considered, and can be abated or removed by authority. Mill dams, slaughter houses, prostitutes, that live upon community or individuals, and even men and women, [by insanity and intemperance] may become nuisances, and Congress has no right to make any law touching the freedom of these, or religion, the right is reserved to corporations or states, where the power not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states or the people, the people have a right to judge by legislation their own grievances, correct the abuse, and guard against the evil for the future.

The tenor by which charters are granted and continued, need not in this place be discussed. Every charter must be interpreted according to the reading, and must continue according to the construction.

The Preamble of the Constitution of the United States, as well as the several states, is personal succession, and the charters of all cities are the same, and, together with the reserved rights, embrace every thing above and below, far as the grant extends, with the exception of the jurisdiction of the authority to try treason, or adultery in larger sum, and this is a matter of mere superiority delegated to the few, against the integrity of the many; for who does not know, that municipalities, with two or five judges, would be unable to stand in the real mists of execution and justice? That is to say, to sustain, am, and vindicate of all the continuities and laws of our country, to give every person an equal right and a free reign in religious belief and worship; and the enjoyment and possession of property, and the enjoyment and happiness of life. These facts in themselves, are sufficient reasons, then, to us in saying, the better you can bring courts and justice to the people, the better; the sooner administered, the better, and at least expense the better, whether the remedy is found in the justices, municipal or supreme courts.

There is a noble and independent spirit breathed through the following article: It every editor had the boldness to take the same stand relative to our home disturbances in Hancock county, much trouble, tumult and excitement would be saved the country. If law has been violated by the citizens of this city, the law provides a remedy—let that have its course and we are content. We are a few abiding people, desirous to live in peace with our neighbors, and the only protest that man have to excite them to hostilities and "extermination" is our religion. This is a truth to which we bear all record to the world and we call all honorable men, who honor the constitution and laws of their country, to see us protected in the exercise of these sacred rights. Let a healthy public sentiment be expressed disinterestedly of the spirit of mobocracy; and the hyena-headed monster will hide itself forever beneath the overwhelming wave of shame and honest indignation.

Why all this commotion because a certain nuisance has been re-enacted in our city? The Mayor and city council have twice tried & acquited, and are now having their third trial, at Carthage, in compliance with the requisition of the Governor. They deliver themselves up to the law, and let the law settle the matter—law is the best conservator of the peace. All law abiding men will be satisfied with this.

#### From the People's (St. Louis) Organ.

**THE MORMONS.**  
It would seem from the newspaper notice, that we are to have the scenes of Jackson county, 1833, and Caldwell county in 1838, re-enacted again at Nauvoo. It seems that a schism has been effected in the city of Zion, and some of the followers of the Prophet, and they are some interlopers, procured a press, and poured out their wrath upon the Prophet and his party. This wrath was highly tingued with slanderous charges against male and female, together with such noxious epithets as are calculated to stir up the blood.

The blood of the Prophet and his city dignitaries was set in motion, and by color of their law and in their municipal corporate body, made a descent upon this public nuisance as they declared it, and totally demolished the printing press, machine the printing press. Now, if true, that there is a schism in the church of the latter day saints, why not let them alone to devour each other? What business have the Gentiles to interfere in this matter? Some of our squeamish editors bawled out usily about the liberty of the press. What have they to do with the liberty of the press of Nauvoo? Let the saints settle between themselves. How long would a scurilous polemic in this community, our neighbors are thumbing over bead to get at their "mormon" mode? Have we no civil law in this land? Nothing seems to stay the progress of the Mormons, but an insatiable desire to burn, to blockade, to murder, to extort, to extermi-

gn. Cannon, arms, and military stores have gone forward, as we are informed, from this city.... We doubt it very much. We cannot think we have men amongst us so foolhardy; besides, where did the cannon come from? Are they the property of the State or of the United States? We hope for the sake of poor human nature, that there is more smoke than fire about this third Mormon war. All parties concerned in the other two, segregated themselves and the State. We hope to see that to be no blood spilt in these Mormon crimes. We can see what monstrous peculiarities there are in a community of Mormons, that cannot be made amenable to law. When a difficulty occurs with the Mormons, all seem to grasp the rifle instinctively, as though no law but the club law was ever heard of among us. Let the hostile pause, and enquire of the oracle of humanity, of religion, of civil liberty, and of law, before they become the assassins of their fellow citizens.

The public arms held by the Nauvoo Legion, was, on the 24th inst., given up to the State, by order of the Governor. For the Neighbor.

Wonderful things in Nauvoo! Terribilis things from the great *Mormon Empire!* Church and State! Religion and Politics! The modern PROPHET, a Candidate for President!!! Such are the exclamations of some of the remarkably intelligent citizens of our enlightened Republic. They seem thunderstruck, at our audacity, in nominating a righteous man for the Presidency. All! the great Reforms and learned Doctors have told us, that ecclesiastical and civil government must never be united; and warned us to be careful how we mingle politics with religion. Let us not, however, be too hasty in our judgment. The Roof of the 20th contains the following particulars received by a strayed from Havana, of the late negro conspiracy, which was to begin at Mantanzas and to be followed up throughout the entire Island of Cuba.

It is puffed (says that paper,) that upwards of 3,000 negroes have been killed, and they are actually strangling 25 daily, by the public executioners of Mantanzas.

There were, besides, upwards of 3,000 confined in the jails of Havana, Mantanzas and Cardenas; amongst whom were 50 white men in the jail of Havana, who had agreed to marry the chiefs of the negroes. A mutiny was to be made, President, and in his absence, to be supported by the daughter of the Marquis Arquas as his wife, and the Marchioness of Arquias washing the feet of the couple—he with a pistol, threatening her if she would not perform that office.

One of their plans was to put poison in the bread, and to fall upon the troops afterwards, and after killing or dispersing them, they would fall upon the white men and black women. The white children were to be thrown into pots of boiling oil, and only a few of the white and mulatto women were to be reserved for servants. The whol of the white women were to be killed except those between 15 and 30 years of age, who were to be kept for their wives.

[Savannah Rep.

If the advocates of such a wicked sentiment, had examined the bibles, the foundation of all law, they would have discovered that such were not the opinions which governed the councils of heaven.

For the Almighty continually gave them his word and power, and gave them charge, with regard to the management of their government; their wars, their conduct to other nations, and all affairs of a temporal nature. And when we examine the history of the Jews, the chosen people of God, we find that when they were governed by such righteous men as Moses, Joshua, Samuel, David, and Solomon, they enjoyed the smiles of heaven, they conquered all their enemies, they flourished at home and abroad, they increased in numbers, wealth, honor and glory; and they lived in contentment, peace and happiness. But when they were ruled by such wicked men as Sanhedrin, and Asa, and Manasseh, and Zedekiah, we see them decreasing in wealth and power, overcome by their enemies, grieved among themselves, oppressed by their rulers, their country destroyed, themselves taken captive, and suffering the vengeance of a just God, offended by the depravity of their rulers. Truly, wretched rule the people mourn.

But our citizens seem to be ignorant of these facts, and to be determined to try the same course of conduct. Indeed they have tried it, until we are now on the very verge of anarchy and ruin; and the people smarting under their wrongs and oppression, are sounding throughout the length and breadth of the land, the trumpet of Reform. From the east to the west, the cry is heard in every quarter of the land—Retirement, Retire!!! The time has come; we have long enough suffered under the rule of wicked men. Let us now have a righteous man at the head of the government. Citizens of the United States awake! be no longer tramped upon; make an effort now for your redemption.

Arise in the majesty of your strength and shake off the chains which have so long fettered you; we have, long enough, had a president over a party; we have long enough, had a president over ofice-holders and Aristocrats.

Let us now have a President over the whole people.

We can expect no reformation under such rulers, as have disgraced the country for the last ten years; we look for a different man. Let us have a president of pure and upright principles—an independent and true patriot—a man who will exalt the laws with justice and equity, regardless of consequences—a friend to the poor—an advocate of liberty—in short a Christian and a man of God. But where shall we find such a man who is here possessed of such a character in this degenerated age? where is the man that will carry out such principles? Let the Latte day saints answer—let all patriotic men answer—let all honest upright lovers of their country answer—and let all the citizens of this vast republic swear at the polls next fall, GEN. JOSEPH SMITH.

LIBERTAS.

The *Scrib's Insurrection in Cuba*.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter of recent date, written by an American gentleman in Cuba to his friend in this city:

"At this time we are under very great excitement, in consequence of a servile insurrection having recently been discovered in the island, and particularly in its vicinity. Whites and blacks are

citizens have been arrested and placed in iron and the stocks, whom we have every reason to believe innocent. They are arrested mostly on the single accusation of extorted evidence of the slave, under the torture of the lash. The most trifling conversation, or the least suspicious act, is sufficient to send one to prison, where he is neither allowed opportunity for defence, nor the consolation or sympathies of his friends or countrymen. There is a strong feeling against Americans under the impression that the Government will seek no redress, which I most heartily hope may prove without foundation. Fear and terror are depicted on the countenances of all foreigners, and every one expects that he may be the next victim."

Journal of Comm. reac.

We have been furnished with the subjoined list of foreigners imprisoned at Cardenas, near Manzanar, for alleged or supposed complicity in the plot:

Englishman.—Henry Elkins, engineer. Dan. Downing, engineer; and a third name unknown. *Citizens of United States*.—Boyle, engineer Samuel Moffit, carpenter, and Henry Cavalier, engineer Com. Adv.

From Key West.—We have the "Light of the Reef," of the 13th and 25th ult.

The former states that the long continued drought at that place still continues and that there has been no rain of importance since the first of June. The Roof of the 20th contains the following particulars received by a strayed from Havana, of the late negro conspiracy, which was to begin at Mantanzas and to be followed up throughout the entire Island of Cuba.

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A mutiny was to be made, President, and in his absence, to be supported by the daughter of the Marquis Arquas as his wife, and the Marchioness of Arquias washing the feet of the couple—he with a pistol, threatening her if she would not perform that office.

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state of forwardness, under the superintendence of our scientific countryman, Major George Whistler, and will probably be completed in three years from this date.

Upper California is said to be the most fertile spot of earth known. It produces spontaneously oats, clover and flax, in great abundance and of excellent quality. It is extremely covered with a sort of short, fine grass, which horses and cattle are very fond of. The oats in many parts of the country are found 5 or 6 feet in height. The clover generally grows two or three feet high, and resembles our common red and white clover. The grass is of excellent quality.

The soil is generally a black, deep vegetable loam; that of the hills and mountains is usually a light brown loam, or vegetable earth. The subsoil is generally red and sandy, and, on exposed clay.

The principal grain grown is yet in California is wheat, which is raised in great abundance throughout the country, and that of the hills and mountains is usually a light brown loam, or vegetable earth. The subsoil is generally red and sandy, and, on exposed clay.

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CASH paid for hides, bark, and manure.

Carry your basket in the shade, and will be exchanged for country produce, by Abraham Wadsworth & Co., on Wifrey St. near Parley street.

Nauvoo June 18th, 1844. Sam'l.

TAKE NOTICE.

MR. H. H. B. STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER,

Madras hats cleaned, and boy's Child caps made to order.

TERMS, TO W.

Residence, Parley St. Gen. Rich'a

old house. June 19-1st.

CAUTION

HAVING once noticed the Public

against rebelling a certain curiosi-

ty, called "Kirland Safety Society," I

again caution all persons against receiv-

ing, or trading in, said paper money

as that was issued at Geneva, who sign-

ed bills, retired, a new set of officers

were appointed, and the vault of the in-

stitution was broken open and robbed,

of several hundred thousand dollars; the sig-

natures forged upon the sticks of money,

and the bills are being sold, barter,

or had in trade for the purpose of willful

and malicious prosecution and collection.

In the first place, the bills are not collect-

able by law in an unchartered institu-

tion; in the second place they are spar-

ious, the signatures being a forgery, and every

person passing or trading a bill is guilty

of passing counterfeit money, besides

the signature of the paper money

is forged, and the paper is forged.

Having been remarked by some that

there is a great deficiency of timber in

this country, the whole country together,

is estimated to be about 1,000,000,000

feet of timber, and the timber is principally

of pine, cedar, and cypress.

There is a great deficiency of timber in

the interior of the state, and the timber is

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